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Publisher Correction: Generalization of the small-world effect on a model approaching the Erdős–Rényi random graph

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-45576-3, published online 25 June 2019

The original version of this Article contained an error in the legend of Figure 1.

"Schematic representation of the alternative small-world model as introduced in[19] and discussed in this paper. Much like in the original model, we start with N nodes placed equidistantly on a ring. However, instead of rewiring, each pair of nodes is connected with distance-based probability p_d where d is their minimal distance on the ring. Within distance $d \leq k/2$, nodes are connected with short-range probability p_S. For larger distances, nodes are connected with long-range probability $p_L = \beta p_S$. With increasing redistribution parameter $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ connection probability is redistributed from the short-range regime to the long-range regime while the mean degree k i"Acknowledgements" on page 9 s kept constant. Hence at $\beta = 0$ the short-range probability is unity while the long-range probability is zero which produces a k-nearest neighbor lattice. With increasing β, long-range "short-cuts" become more probable until at $\beta = 1$ both connection probabilities are equal and thus the model becomes equal to the Erdős–Rényi model."

now reads:

"Schematic representation of the alternative small-world model as introduced in[19] and discussed in this paper. Much like in the original model, we start with N nodes placed equidistantly on a ring. However, instead of rewiring, each pair of nodes is connected with distance-based probability p_d where d is their minimal distance on the ring. Within distance $d \leq k/2$, nodes are connected with short-range probability p_S. For larger distances, nodes are connected with long-range probability $p_L = \beta p_S$. With increasing redistribution parameter $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ connection probability is redistributed from the short-range regime to the long-range regime while the mean degree k is kept constant. Hence at $\beta = 0$ the short-range probability is unity while the long-range probability is zero which produces a k-nearest neighbor lattice. With increasing β, long-range "short-cuts" become more probable until at $\beta = 1$ both connection probabilities are equal and thus the model becomes equal to the Erdős–Rényi model."

This error has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.